REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,211.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872. 25	Leave Colombo	April 1872. 1
,, Carwar	25	,, Galle	2
,, Mangalore	26	,, Negapatam	5
,, Cannanore	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	28	,, Cocoanada	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Visagapatam	11
,, Cochin	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Allepey	30	,, Gopsuipore	12
,, Tuticorin	31	,, False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed Inland thereby by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

	March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
Arrive Kurrachee	April. 2	Arrive Fao	April. 19
,, Gundur	3	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	5	,, Linga	24
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	28
,, Linga	9	,, Guadur	30
,, Bushire	11		May. 1
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 26th March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Como	1500	tons, to sail about	30th March.
Palermo	1500	,, ,,	12th April.
Urbino	1500	,, ,,	18th ,,
Othello	3000	,, ,,	12th May.
Walamo	1800	,, ,,	Middle May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	38	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

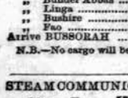
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,328 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer RETUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The Rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 54 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £18 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second-Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £2; Second Class, £1. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, and carrying a Surgeon will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander.

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. CANUTE, from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo at the Custom House Bunder.

KING & Co.,
Agents s.s. Canute.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. SAID are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

A few maunds of Cheshire Salt,
11 Bales Grey Shirtings,
2 ,, Cases damaged Orange Print.
10 Cases White Longcloth,
2 ,, French Prints.
34 ,, Glass Beads.
A few Boxes of Italian Figs.
On account of the concerned ex Virago.
C D 1—Cases damaged Orange Print.
M S—4 Bales damaged Grey Jacconets.
E A—1 Case damaged Brass Padlocks.
1 Case damaged Oil Cloth.
8 ,, damaged Mogul Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1872.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in the Third Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 4 P.M., on account and lot of Manockjee Pestonjee, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of October 1870, the undermentioned Property:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the erections and building thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bholeshwar, on the north side of and fronting the Dhobie Talao Road, Third Marine Lane, containing by admeasurement 61 eighty-ones square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the Third Marine Lane, on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage, on the east by the property of Pirmchal Framjee, and on the west by the property of Dhunbai Merwanjee, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 727 and 1591, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich Cut Glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain ware, valuable books, choice plants, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at Middle Co also.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., belonging to the late W. H. Thacker, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd March, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana, on account of the following first purchasers, the 109 Tons of Teak Boards and Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers:—

Abdoola Jewa Essack Lutiff, Gunney Hassum, and Mahomed Ooeman.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Property belonging to C. M. Keir, Esq., is POSTPONED THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Books, Plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the remaining valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of C. M. Keir, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Co., a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, paints, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that our FIRM of FISHER and IZARD has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Alf. F. J. FISHER.
F. H. IZARD.

Khundwah, 19th March 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after THIS DATE the Company will CHARGE a FEE of Rs. 1-4 on each TRANSFER of STOCK from their Bombay to their London Register.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAY on TUESDAY the 26th instant, and for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY the 28th, to SATURDAY the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

धि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

धी અકબાર કાટન પ્રેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED, and TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 3, Church Lane, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a thorough practical MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER liberal salary with free quarters. Apply to the AGENTS, Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

THE LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE (Limited).—TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Secretaries and Treasurers by the Undersigned, up to MONDAY, the 1st proximo, from parties willing to LEASE the BUSINESS and PROPERTY of this Company for a period of three years.

Full particulars regarding Plant, &c., will be supplied on application.

W. NICOL & Co.,
For Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION seeking for the direction of the Court on the question of the enforcement of the Call of Rupees Thirty against the Contributories of this Company, and of the final winding-up of the said Company, was on the Eighteenth day of March, instant, presented to Mr. Justice BAYLEY by NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA, the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Financial Association; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley on the Fifteenth day of April next, in the Second Division Court; and any Creditor, Contributory or other person interested in the matter of such winding-up desirous of being heard in the matter of such Petition should appear by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 19th day of March 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors in this Matter for the said Official Liquidator.

FOR SALE, a DOUBLE RIFLE, breach loading pin fire, well adapted for large Game, by J. D. Dugal, No. 1°.—Apply to Major Raitt, Byculla.

BASS'S BEER, BOTTLED BY PURT OF LONDON.—This very excellent BEER can be obtained of the Undersigned at the following LOW PRICES. The bottles are guaranteed to contain equal quantities to those of any other Bottler, and the quality of the Beer cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

Casks of 4 doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 5-4 per doz.
,, ,, 8 ,, Pints ..... ,, 3-6 ,,

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

	Rs.
PORT WINE, Old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto ..... per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son	,, 25
Ditto Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,, 27
Ditto Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,, 30
Ditto Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,, 20

CLARET,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine ..... per doz. quarts	10	
Ditto ditto ..... ,, pints	6	
PAUILLAC, Superior Quality ..... ,,	6-8	
MUSCA ?, Superfine Dessert Wine ..... ,,	,,	16
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine ..... ,, quarts		16
SAUTERNE ..... ,,	,,	21

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

HOCHHEIMER, 1862 ..... per doz. quarts	40	
NIERDERBERGER ..... ,, ,,	35	
RAUENTHALER ..... ,, ,,	32	
RUDESHEIMER ..... ,, ,,	24	
NIERSTEINER ..... ,, ,,	21	
BODENHEIMER ..... ,, ,,	18	
RIESLING ..... ,, ,,	15	

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862 ..... per doz. quarts	48	
POMMARD ..... ,, ,,	28	
SAVIGNY ..... ,, ,,	24	
BEAUNE ..... ,, ,,	18	
CHABLIS ..... ,, ,,	13	

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Reims ..... per doz. quarts	40	
Ditto ditto ditto ..... ,, pints	20	
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Frres. ,, quarts	30	
Ditto ditto ditto ..... ,, pints	16	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL ..... per doz. quarts	28	
Ditto ,, pints	15	

COGNAC,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

COGNAC VIEUX, A White Label ..... per doz.	24
COGNAC, Ordinaire ..... ,,	20
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill ..... ,,	16
HOLLANDS GIN, square bottles ..... ,,	14

GUINESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by SPARKES and MOLINE ..... per doz. pts. 3-12.
For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE and BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL and OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, and HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIPS CHEESES.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES,
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA. &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior

GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS.
Do. do. GLOVE KID do.
Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC GOL BOOTS
Do. do. CALF do. do.
LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels).

Terms—CASH.

RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITY on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Masonic Hall, Cumballa Hill Road, on THURSDAY, 4th April 1872. All Masons are invited to subscribe. Subscription Rs. 15, which will admit a Gentleman (Mason or non-Mason) and 2 Ladies. Please to communicate with SECRETARY LODGE PERSEVERANCE; Office of "Indian Statesmen," Fort; or the W.M., 29, Grant Road.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, both days inclusive, on account of HOLI and EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, issued between any Stations on this Railway, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, and intervening days will be AVAILABLE FOR RETURN on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April 1872.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th February 1872.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the CONTRACT for the LEVY of DUTIES on GOODS and MERCHANDISE entering the City of Poona, for SALE or CONSUMPTION, for the ensuing year, commencing 1st April 1872, will be SOLD at the Office of the Municipality in Shookerwar Pait, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7-30 A.M.

Any information required in regard to the conditions of sale can be had by applying to the Clerk, at the Office of the Municipality, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., any day, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS excepted.

KERO L. CHUTTRI,
For Chairman, Poona M. M. C.

Poona, 15th March 1872.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of a quantity of PRINTING MATERIAL required for the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS. Forms of Tender, with a List of the Articles required, can be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to Government, in the General Department, on or after the 21st instant.

Separate Tenders will be received for the supply of Founts of Vernacular Types.

Tenders will not be received after the 31st instant, and Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about THIRTY-TWO NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guards and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First-class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessels; the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Pres dency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government a double the price of the articles (as assessed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The word "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels t

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Spinning and Press shares rising ; others firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
24,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. Issue	2/3
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2511	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,450
4,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	111
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	118·75	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
.....	£20	109·12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,275
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandria Spinning	1,225
540	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	863
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250p.c	Great Eastern	1,550
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,085
996	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	961
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,640
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c	Royal	1,825

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,170
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	2,0 0	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Teacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	General Havelock(s)	Drewitz	Cochin, March 13.
	Arabia (s)	Caboldo	Genoa, Feb. 24.
	Kathleen Mary (s)	Brown	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Manila	Hamilton	Liverpool.
	J. P. Smith	Williams	Bimlipatam.
	Norwood	Turner	Bimlipatam.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Carwar and Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Kathleen Mary, to London.
Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer China, to China, &c.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Mirfield (s), 463 bundles hoop iron, The Framjee Cowasjee P. P. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 50 cases copper sheets, Merwanjee & Co. ; 75 cases champagne, Thomas Stewart & Co.
Como (s), 23 cases wine, Remington & Co. ; 23 cases oilmanstores, Ardaseer Dorabjee ; 3 tl bundles iron bars, and 620 bundles hoop iron, Pursotum Khetsey ; 7 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases bacon, and 5 cases Worcester sauce, Pochajee Framjee & Co. ; 10 cases paper, Ewart, Latham & Co. ; 50 cases copper sheets, Merwanjee & Co.
Isabella Groom, 3,220 iron bars, A. R. S. Mahomed ; 91 casks beer, Pestonjee Cursetjee ; 500 boxes candles, H. Bomanjee Jejeebhoy ; 113 casks ale, T. Hammond & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Leopold, 200 bales cotton, Rameruhna Rugunath ; 350 bales hemp, Girdhurdass Dhuromsey.
Knight Commander, 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Astarte, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co. ; 51 bales cotton, Rumchordass Toolseedass.
Royal Standard (s), 20 bales skins, H. W. H. Abdoola ; 7 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson ; 50 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co. ; 6 bales hides, Remobhoy Khimjee ; 150 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Purboodass ; 400 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 175 bales cotton, R. Bhuter.
Virago (s), 4 bales wool, Lyon & Co. ; 10 cases cardamoms, Nersee Geerthur ; 5 cases cardamoms, G. H. Curringbhoy ; 65 bales cotton, A. A. Macleod.
Athol (s), 33 bales wool, Vizboocan Amrootlal ; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co. 52 bales cotton, G. Nursingdass.
Erato (s), 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee ; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 22 bales cotton, Tricumjee Jewandass ; 87 bales cotton, H. Carsonjee.
Como (s), 40 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 42 bales cotton, R. Z. King & Co. ; 8 bales cotton carpet, and 1 bale hides, R. L. Southern & Co. ; 27 bales wool, Canjee Khetsee ; 110 bales cotton, Corejee Ludha.
South Tyne (s), 1,021 bundles coir yarn, Lallbhoy Vullubdass ; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhaneji ; 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Mulcadass ; 303 bales cotton, Vussonjee Pursotum ; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co
Cartago Nova (s), 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Westminster, 6 bales cotton, Nathoomul Goverdhandass.

FOR LONDON.

Malabar, 30 cases fishmaws, Mamed Moosa.
Kathleen Mary (s), 109 bundles hides, John Campbell & Co. ; 8 bales hides, Dawood Hasson.
Mongolia (s), 90 cases oilmanstores, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 269 cases ginger, and 1,104 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR VERACK.

Mongolia (s), 53 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia (s), 1 case silk, Momed bin Ally Ebram ; 100 bags coffee Lalloobhoy Mookhund.

FOR ODESSA.

Mongolia (s), 29 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Surat (s), 125 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia (s), 42 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Ivanhoe, 18 bales cotton, Lalljee Samjee.
Tim Whiffler, 7 bales hides, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 750 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Clarinda (s), 1,409 bundles myzabollams, S. Tyebjee Co. ; 2,00 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
City of Pekin, 45 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; nine bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Antrim, 37 bags mustard seed and 206 bags linseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Mirfield (s), 400 bales cotton, A. Blanchard & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s), 75 bales cotton, D. G. Husson & Co. ; 50 bales twist, Eduljee Framjee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.
China (s), 60 bales cotton, D. G. Husson & Co. ; 92 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co. ; 113 bales cotton, Hujarimul Goolmookroy ; 66 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 500 cwts sandalwood, J. Perchhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia (s), 1,336 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
450	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.		4 12 0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.		4 6 6
950	,, ,, Jaconets	45 ,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.		2 8 0
250	,, ,, Mulls	45 ,, 20 ,,		2 7 6
300	,, White ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,		2 4 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,		2 8 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,		2 12 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,		3 0 0

COTTON.

40	candies New Nuriad (ready)	... ...	Rs. 235
25	,, ,, Broach ,,	... ...	,, 208
200	,, ,, Akote (full pressed)	... ...	,, 208
25	,, Old Sawgr. Dharwar (W. sel.)	... ...	,, 209
200	,, ,, ,, ,,	... ...	,, 221
40	,, New Akote (ready)	... ...	,, 288-293
40	,, ,, Broach M. G. ,,	... ...	,, 292½
50	,, ,, Arvey ,,	... ...	,, 293
600	,, ,, Verum. & Dhar. (10th May)	... ...	,, 256-99
25	,, ,, Cutch (ready)	... ...	,, 254

YARNS.

10 bales Water No. 30 ... ... annas 11½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

Sutherland, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Munro, Deputy Inspector General, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Umballa.
Green, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Bradford, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Sutna."

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Turner, Lieutenant, R. H. A., to rejoin, to Campbellpore.
Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Seroor.
Lane, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Hussars, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Green, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.
Jockstone, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on tour, to Chilian.
Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel, P. W. Department, to rejoin, to Nassick.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 18th March, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
68th F. ot—Lt. A. C. Spenser, for sixty days, from date of departure, in privilege leave.
Capt. T. W. Roberts, 23rd Brigade R. A., arrived from England per troop ship Euphrates, having handed over the Drafts of the R. A., en-route to Madras, to Capt. Gubbins, 5th Brig. R. A., under instructions to join the Head Quarters of the 23rd Brig. R. A. at Kamptee, travelling by rail at the public expense.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. R. Macgrath to resign H. M.'s Ben. C. S. from the 1st inst.
The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—
Mr. J. Sladen, one month (private affairs).
Mr. J. J. Livesay, six months (medical certificate).
The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. A. P. Howell, Under Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., in Notification No. 5739, dated 28th Dec. last, will take effect from the afternoon of the 7th inst.
Mr. H. W. Wellesley, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Home Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. P. Howell, or until further orders.
The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Alexander Ross to resign H. M.'s Ben. C. S. from the 22nd Oct. last.
The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion in the province of British Burmah :—
Major A. Duff, Depy Commr., 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, to be Judicial Deputy Commr. of Moulmein.
Mr. J. K. Macrae, Deputy Commr., 4th (offg. 3rd) grade, to be a Town Mag. of the 1st class.
Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, Asst. Commr., 2nd (offg. 1st) grade, to be a Town Mag. of the 2nd class.
Capt. R. C. Evanson, Asst. Commr., 3rd grade, and Cant. Mag. of Rangoon, to be a Town Mag. of the 2nd class.
Mr. J. Davis, Asst. Commr., 3rd (offg. 2nd) grade, to be an Asst. Commr., 2nd grade.
Capt. W. F. Harrison, Asst. Commr., 3rd grade, to officiate as Cant. Mag. of Pyaabad, during the absence on leave of Capt. Grigg, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he resumes charge of the duties of the appointment.
The Hon. Mr. George Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from 11th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
The Hon. J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtain six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules of 1863, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.
The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Lee-Warner, B. A., of the Bom. C. S., to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, during the absence on leave of Dr. R. S. Sinclair, or until further orders.
Mr. Warner assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 8th ultimo.
Mr. R. E. Acklom, Asst. District Supt. of Police Central Provinces, has obtained 18 months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the 24th Feb. 1872.
Mr. C. H. Cox, Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 25th Oct. 1871.
Mr. W. Rigby, Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is granted 18 months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, to England, and one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr. C. E. Fendall is appointed to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade during the absence of Mr. W. Rigby on leave, or until further orders. Mr. Fendal is attached to the Punjab.
The following officiating appointments have been made in the Forest Dep.:—
Mr. O. Greig, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in the N. W. Provinces, to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. W. Brereton, officiating as Deputy Conservator. Mr. Greig will continue to be employed in the N. W. Provinces.
Mr. J. S. Mackay, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. C. F. Elliott, on leave. Mr. Mackay will continue to be employed in the Punjab.
Mr. J. McKee, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. W. C. Midwinter, whose services have been transferred to the Civil Dept. Mr. McKee will, however, be attached to the Central Provinces.
Mr. G. Richardson, Supernumerary Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in Oudh, to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. Cox on leave. Mr. Richardson is posted to the Central Provinces.
These appointments will have effect from the date of the present orders.
The following appointments in the Geological Survey of India will take effect from the 13th June last, the date on which Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Supt. for Bengal, availed himself of the leave of absence granted in Notification of the Home Dept. No. 2334, dated the 12th May last :—
Mr. W. King, an Asst of the 2nd grade, to officiate as an Asst. of the 1st grade.
Mr. F. R. Mallet, Asst. of the 3rd grade, to officiate as an Asst. of the 2nd grade.
Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No 498, dated the 24th Nov. last, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 9th inst. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.
Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. G. Loch, 2nd in Coud., Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave of absence from the 16th of March 1872.
H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Michele Leone Hernandez as Consul for Italy at Rangoon, with jurisdiction over Arracan, Pegu and Tenasserim.
Capt. E. R. C. Bradford, Political Agent in Bagheikund, is granted one month's leave of absence from the 10th inst., or from the subsequent date in March on which he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to appear before a medical board at Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.
Major A. C. Hay, Supt. of the Nagar Division, Mysore Commission, is granted one month's subsidiary leave of absence from the 1st April 1872, to enable him to proceed to Madras, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on the two years' furlough granted by the Madras Govt. in G. O. dated 30th Jan. 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed to officiate as an Asst. to the Comptroller Genl., and to be an Auditor of the Accounts of the Administrator Genl. of Bengal from the 9th inst. inclusive.
With reference to sec. 15 of Act III. of 1871, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the provisions of Notification by the Govt. of India, Financial Dept. No. 4284, dated 22nd Oct. 1869, are still in force.
The Notification is published below :—
The Govr. Genl. in Council directs that it be notified for general information that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Govt. in any Dept. can be made in Govt. Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle, and that all officers of Revenue, Customs, Tax Office, Railway, &c., are hereby authorized to receive payment in notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle.
The Govr. Genl. in Council directs the publication of the following additions to Civil Pension Code, 69 :—
After "Dept"—
and the Inland Customs Dept.
At the end of para 1—
for officers of the Inland Customs Dept. whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, a roll shall be kept similar to that prescribed in sec. 109 (c) for the Police.
ERRATA.—In Notification No. 1772, dated 8th March 1872 (Supplement C of Civil Pension Code) published in the Gazette of India of 9th idem—
In sec. 3, Rule 1, for "often" read "after."
In sec. 5, for "£125-15" read "£127-15."
Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. of India in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Military Account Dept :—
Presidency of Fort St. George.
Lt.-Col. C. S. Elliot, Deputy Secy. to Govt., Fort St. George, and Offg. Examiner, Pay Dept., is appointed permanently to the Military Account Dept, to be in charge of the Accounts Branch of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts at that Presidency, but to continue to officiate as Pay Examiner du ing the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. J. G. Touch, or until further orders.
Capt. H. G. Pritchard to be in temporary charge of the Account Branch of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, in addition to his own duties as Offg. Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, until further orders.
The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs. who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency reported their arrival on the dates specified :—
Lt. Frederick Thomas Nelson Spratt, date of arrival in India, 3rd Nov. 1871.
Lts. Duncan Alexander Johnstone, Horatio Arthur Yorke, and Alfred Porcelli, date of arrival in India, 29th Dec. 1871.
Lt. John Frederick Garwood, date of arrival in India, 20th Feb. 1872.
The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs. are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D :—
Lts. F. T. N. Spratt, D. A. Johnstone, H. A. Yorke, A. Porcelli and J. F. Garwood.
H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—4th Sikh Infantry.

Surg. J. A. P. Colles, M. D., Offg. in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Asst. Surg. G. G. McLaren, M. B., appointed to another situation.
The services of Lt.-Col. A. Elderton, of the Ben. S. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.
Condr. Patrick Riordan, 1st class Barrack Master at Lucknow, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Asst. Commissary.
The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—
Directing Lt. A. J. Garrett, Wing Sub., 3rd Inf., to proceed and join the 4th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, and officiate as Adjt. of that Regt., during the period Capt. Shaw may officiate as 2nd in Comd., or until further orders.
Capt. M. Ramsay, of the Ben. S. C., is allowed an extension of leave from the 19th to the 21st Dec. 1871, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.
Lt. W. P. Tomkins, of the Royal Engrs., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, D. P. W., Rangoon, Garrison Div., British Burmah, who was granted furlough to Europe for two years by G. G. O. No. 117, dated 2nd Feb. 1872, is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, as previously notified.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—
Lt.-Col. Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Ben. S. C., Ex. Engr., Jullundur Div., D. P. W., Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Lt.-Col. Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle, of the Ben. S. C., Cant. Mag. and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dum-Dum, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Major Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, of the late 60th N. I., Asst. Inspr.-Genl., Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Major Henry Edward Whish, of the Ben. S. C., Ex. Engr., 2nd Allahabad Div., D. P. W., N.-W. Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Major George Cadogan Thomson, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Squad Officer, 1st Bengal Cav., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Major Edward Thompson, C.S.I., of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Commr., Oude, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Major Edmund John Lemoyne Twyman, of the Ben. S. C., Ex. Engr. Prome Div., D. P. W., British Burmah, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Capt. Hatley Frere Woodcock, of the Genl. List, Inf., Qr. Mr. 5th Regt. of N. (Light) I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—
Capt. Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, of the Genl. List, Inf., Adjt. 21st (Punjab) Regt of N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Capt. Harry De Brett, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 18th (The Ahipore) Regt. of N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—
Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) O. J. McL. Harrington, of the Ben. S. C., Commr., Lahore Div., Punjab, and Capt. O. M. Graham, of the Ben. S. C., Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1872.
Col. R. Maclagan, of the Royal Engrs., Chief Engr., 1st class, and Secy. to Govt., Punjab, date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March 1872.
Major Genl. F. Turner, C.B., of the R. A., Inspr. Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, and Capt. the Hon. G. C. Napier of the Genl. List Inf., Asst. Commr., Punjab, date of arrival at Fort William 10th March 1872.
The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 30th Sept. 1868, subject to H. M.'s approval :—
Capt. (Bt. Major) Albert Seagrim, 12th March 1872.
In continuation of G. G. O. No. 627 of the 17th June 1870, it is hereby notified that an officer, who may proceed to England on furlough on private affairs, and be obliged there to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subject to the same disadvantages, as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained leave on medical certificate.
Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) C. V. Bowie, of the R. A., Agent for Gun Carriages, Futtehgurh, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 18th Feb. 1872, to visit Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.
Lt.-Col. H. R. Wroughton, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Asst Commy. Genl., 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th March 1872, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.
The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—
Surg. Major J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., of the Medl. Dept., G. G. O. No. 108 of 1872, Indus, 1st March 1872.
Lt.-Col. C. L. Montgomery, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 158 of 1872 ; and Capt. C. J. Durand, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 213 of 1872, and Capt. N. J. Jones, of the late 15th Regt. N. I., G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1871, Shiraz, 8th March 1872.
That portion of the G. G. O. No. 1094 of 1871, which grants furlough to Europe to Capt. H. A. Lewes, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Regt. of N. (Light) I., will be considered to bear date the 15th Feb. 1872.
Major-Genl. Henry Frederick Dunsford, C.B., of the Ben. S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the provisions of Minute of Council of the 5th June 1797 (Sect. X., Pay Code of 1845, para. 7).
The services of Surg. J. A. P. Colles, M.D., in medical charge of the 4th Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.
The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—
Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Charles Vincent Bowie, of the R. A., Agent for Gun Carriages, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 20th Feb. 1872, the date of departure from Bombay per steamer Peshawur.
The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—
Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lt.-Col. Edward Winterton Dun, of the Mad. S. C., Comdt. 6th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 29th Feb. 1872, the date of departure from Bombay.
Supernumerary Surgs. Thomas Edmondston Charles, M.D., William Roche Ross, M.D., and Richard Theophilus Abbott, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., are brought on the Estabt. of Surgs. to fill existing vacancies.
The services of Lt. T. O. Wingate, of the 21st Foot, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. L. Floyd is appointed temporarily to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indore State Railway.
Mr. B. Rees is appointed to the P. W. D. as a Sub-Engr. of the 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, with effect from the 12th Feb. 1872.
Mr. W. Henderson, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, and Mr. G. C. F. Hernando, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, are transferred from the Mysore State Railway to the Neemuch Railway, Survey.
Lts. F. N. Hassard and M. Laugharne, of the Royal Engrs., are appointed to the P. W. D., as Asst. Engrs. of the 2nd grade, and posted, the former to the Indore State Railway, and the latter to the N. W. Provinces.
Mr. D. A. Bruce, Probationary Asst. Controller, 3rd grade, N. W. Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P. W. D.
Mr. W. H. Brand, Asst. Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is transferred, temporarily, to the N. W. Provinces in the rank of Asst. Controller, 3rd grade.
Mr. G. J. Lynn, Acct., 3rd grade, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is appointed, temporarily, Asst. Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, with rank of Asst. Controller, 3rd grade.
Mr. J. H. May, Probationary Sub-Engr., 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is permanently appointed to the Dept. in that grade.
Lt.-Col. E. Davison, R.E., Offg. Supdg Engr., on special duty under the Inspr. Genl. of Mily. Works, is posted to the N. W. Provinces as an Offg. Supdg. Engr.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Ovens, an Asst. Supt. of the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 15th April 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr. M. R. Trower, an Asst. Supt. of the 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 1st April 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr. J. G. Pope, an Asst. Supt. of the 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 15th June 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr. A. Cappel, Offg. Deputy Director Genl, availed himself, on the 15th inst., of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 139 of the 7th March 1872.

NOTICE.

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MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BARSTOW—BARTLETT—February 28th, at the American Mission House, Byculla, by the Rev. C. Harding, Charles S. Barstow, Esq., Agent of Tudor Ice Co., Bombay, to Miss Ruth A. Bartlett, of Boston, U. S. A.

DEATH.

BALFOUR—March 19th, at Khetwaddy, Jane Albertina, the beloved daughter of J. Balfour, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—March 13th, at Aligurh, the wife of Dr. J. R. Jackson of a son.
LEMARCHAND—March 12th, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. F. O. Lemarchand, Punjab Forest Department, of a son.

DEATH.

HARWARD—March 12th, at Attock, James Edward Gainsborough, the infant son of Major and Mrs. Harward.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

As we may expect to receive to-day the full account of the execution of Shere Ali, we shall not attempt at present to estimate the real worth of the "conclusive" demonstration or "discovery" that the murderer had no accomplices. The fact, now revealed by the

mind the old saying, "You pays your money and takes your choice." Jesting, however, apart, I really think the occurrence reflects very little credit on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway officials, showing as it does an utter want of regard for the accommodation of passengers who travel by this route. If, as in my case, a season ticket be taken, proper accommodation is naturally expected, for why should we not have our money's worth? When on the last day of the month, if an unfortunate passenger forgets to take his ticket, or, what is worse, has not sufficient coin by him to purchase one before he gets his pay, he is by no means allowed to travel free on that day, but is obliged to pay the usual fare, which is forfeited, though he should secure a ticket for the whole month or quarter afterwards.

Bombay, 19th March. X.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANCHGUNNY, 18TH MARCH.

ALTHOUGH it is not long since I wrote last, I am induced to write you again, chiefly with reference to an article (being an extract from the *Poona Observer*), which appeared in your issue of the 11th instant, relative to the mail for Sattara and the Southern Mahratta Country being robbed and the coachman murdered near the Katij Tunnel. The article states " . . . this is the first instance of such an occurrence ever since the running of the mail cart between Poona and the Southern Mahratta Country ;" which is hardly the case, as about three or four years ago the banghy cart was plundered and the driver maltreated in the neighbourhood of the Khamutkee Ghaut, not far from Kowtah. Then, again, about the early part of this month, there were two instances of ladies going in dumnies to Poona being stopped by some rascals near the Katrij Tunnel ; and in one of those instances they were obliged to exhibit the dummy into the neighbouring jungle, but luckily they were prevented from doing so by some travellers coming up, for if that had not been the case, the lady most probably would have been relieved of a good deal of jewellery. I hear that in the second instance the rascals effected a partial search, but they likewise had to bolt for it. Although the Katrij Tunnel is only about ten miles from the large military station of Poona, yet it is evident from the above circumstances that there is a gang of rascals near that part of the highroad ; so it is to be hoped that the energetic Commissioner of Police at Poona will take efficient steps in the matter, for if such are not done " unprotected females " are likely to suffer.

The " Lawrence Asylum Commission" arrived here on the 6th instant with the view of selecting a healthy site for a military orphanage ; and from what they have stated, the information afforded them, they were pleased : though I believe they had been previously somewhat misinformed (doubtless by some prejudiced or interested individuals) about the temperature, &c., but which will avail little, as the information afforded them here was trustworthy. Doubtless you are well aware that Europeans live here with perfect impunity during the monsoon, though such is by no means the case either at Mahableshwur or Matheran, which no doubt is rather a source of annoyance to house and landowners at those stations, especially when it is contemplated to build large schools.

As you may well suppose that a novel tax, entitled the non-agricultural tax, is not altogether received with favour, especially by natives, for what with the income-tax on what *we have*, the non-agricultural tax on what so many *have not*, and municipal rates, there is no knowing what things may come to. But the " hardest lines" of all, I fear, is enforced on the poor inhabitants of the arid rock of Aden, who doubtless would only be too glad to indulge in agriculture if they had sufficient soil and water to do so.

In a former letter I think I stated that Mahableshwur would hardly be as full as usual, and such appears to be the case from a letter which appeared in the columns of one of your contemporaries of the 11th instant, so that house agents and shopkeepers there are somewhat disconsolate. Travellers will be glad to hear that the mail tongha between Sherool and Mahableshwur commenced running the day before yesterday, so that flying visits can now be made to those parts, but only two seats are available in each cart.

From the cloudy weather we had a few days ago, it was hoped that a good shower of rain would fall, but we were only tantalized by a few drops ; however, we still live in hope of having some early this season, as it is cloudy every day, and rain is much required.

BOMBAY.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—The Police Courts will be closed to-day on account of the Mohurrum festival.

DACOITY.—The other day a village in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar was looted by a large number of dacoits.

EDUCATIONAL.—We see that there are forty-four superior appointments in connection with the Bombay Educational Department.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—A new station has been opened on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line at Huriav, situated between Bulsar and Pardrea.

FIRE AT RAVPURA.—Last week a fire broke out at Ravpura, a village in the Baroda State, by which property to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was destroyed.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan named Issubjee Goolam, aged about sixty years, fell from the first storey of a house at the Chuckla, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to the 16th instant, measured 40 feet 5 tenths ; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 50 feet.

THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURAT.—A Surat paper gives out that Captain Birdwood, Superintendent of Police at Surat, is likely to be appointed to a similar post at Kurrachee.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—On Monday, a Hindoo woman, named Singee, was run over by a cart at Bandora, and was seriously hurt. She was brought to Bombay, and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE *Hindoo Reformer* advocates the establishment of Schools of Industry and Arts, one in each zillah, or at least one in each Presidency, to commemorate the memory of the late Lord Mayo.

DACOITS AT BHEWNDY AND OTHER PLACES.—A native paper states that about fifty armed dacoits are roving about in Bhewndy, Shahapoor, and other places, committing robberies and other crimes.

TWO CHINAMEN SENTENCED TO BE FLOGGED.—The Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday sentenced two Chinamen to receive eight stripes each for stealing a saree belonging to one Ooma Taj.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a man named Ramjee Ringoo was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a brass lamp, belonging to one Khema Bhema.

" TABOOTS."—The number of " taboots" is not very large this year. Up till Monday only about sixty tickets were granted by the Commissioner of Police for making " taboots." Last year there were more than a hundred.

THE NOWANUGGUR STATE " FINED."—The other day the Political Agent of Kattywar inflicted a fine of fifty rupees on the Nowanuggur State for its officials having delayed in reporting the death of a notorious outlaw, who was killed while being arrested.

OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Guboo Sumboo, a Mahar, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing forty pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 49, the property of one A. Haggie. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Francis De Souza, a Goanese cook in the service of an engineer, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Edward Culley, a steward in the employ of the P. and O. Company, by throwing a jug of water at him, and causing injury to his forehead. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin (March 13th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. Rock, Mrs. Richan, nine children and two infants, Mr. C. Richan, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Schauffler, a gentleman, Mr. A. Wenger, and one hundred and five deck passengers.

THE S. S. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain J. Cabadra, arrived yesterday from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

From Genoa—Dr. Stallenge, Mrs. Watkin and child, Mr. Brown, Mr. Winkler, Mr. G. Politti, and Mrs. Watkins' servant.
From Naples—Mr. Dinshaw Nowrojee and Mr. V. Didomenico.
From Aden—Mr. Paul, Mr. S. Braunstein, Mr. S. Wolcker, and ten natives (deck.)

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			MARCH.	LOW WATER.			
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.		
H. M.	Ft.	In.		H. M.	Ft.	In.	
8 4 m	0	9	Wednesday ... 20	1 44 m	0	6	
9 25 a	3	5		2 19 a	3	2	
9 19 m	4	9	Thursday 21	2 41 m	4	7	
0 5 a	4	3		3 26 a	3	10	
10 4 m	3	10	Friday 22	4 18 m	2	10	
10 36 a	4	0		5 a	4	7	
10 44 m	3	10	Saturday.. ... 23	4 48 m	3	10	
11 4 a	4	7		4 45 a	3	2	
11 15 m	4	11	Sunday 24	5 15 m	4	11	
11 31 a	5	11		5 17 a	5	7	
11 48 m	5	9	Monday..... 25	5 43 m	5	9	
11 59 a	6	3		5 51 a	5	11	
.....				6 11 m	6	8	
10 21 a	6	3	Tuesday..... 26	6 25 a	5	9	

Full Moon :—2 h., 6 m., 33 m. r. n.

HIGH COURT.—20TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

105-72—Leathes and Crawford—John Treacher and others v. Allarukhia Ebrahim.

LONG CAUSES.

554-70—Maniaty and Fletcher—Bharmull Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusser-lwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

539-69—Dallas and Co.—Venaekrao Gunputrao and others v. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy B.—J. Gopall.

225-71—Thacker and Chaik—Gunoshdass Thackoordass v. Gungaram Buldew—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

305-71—J. Gopall—Laxumibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following epitome of the reports on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops is published in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday :—

There has been some little rain during the last fortnight in parts of Madras, in the Punjab, from Jullendar to Peshawur, and over a great part of the Central Provinces. The fall was, however, in most places slight ; the heaviest being 1-36 and 1-3 inches in Jubbulpore and Narsingpore respectively, where the rain had damaged the crop either harvested or in process of being so.

On the whole, things are much as they were a fortnight ago, except for the progress made in getting in the rubbee harvest. Khandeish and some other tracts in the Bombay Presidency, the northern coast districts of Madras, and the neighbourhood of the Chilka lake, the Berars, and parts of Rajpootana, are the only regions which have suffered from calamities of season in any degree which need cause anxiety. Measures have been taken to afford such assistance as these cases demand. The tracts affected are for the most part contiguous to, or in ready communication with, well-supplied districts, so that no actual failure of food is to be feared.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1872.

TO THE CLERK TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter No. 102, dated 15th March 1872, forwarding the following resolution passed by the Bench on the 14th instant :—

" That the Bench respectfully requests Government to take steps immediately to acquire the land necessary for the Toolsee water reservoir, for the supply of additional and urgently required water for Bombay."

2. In reply, I am desired to communicate the following observations. At the request of the Municipal Commissioner, the Government, having, under section 82 of Act II. of 1865, sanctioned, with some modifications, the scheme for supplementing the Vehar Lake submitted to them, authorised, on the 28th ultimo, the Collector of Tanna to take order for the acquisition of the requisite land, under the provisions of Act X. of 1870. And had the Government scheme been adopted, the work might now have been completed, and, before the monsoon, been so advanced that apprehension of a water famine might well have been set at rest. But at the meeting of the Bench held on the 12th instant, the Justices carried a resolution embodying a different scheme, which they ordered the Commissioner to proceed forthwith to carry out. This order was clearly *ultra vires* ; as by Act II. of 1865, section 82, Government have a clear duty of revision and control imposed upon them, which they could not have exercised, if, before their sanction had been even asked for, the new works, approved by the Justices, had been commenced. It was necessary, therefore, to prevent a violation of the law, to suspend for a time the previous order given to the Collector of Tanna. But the resolution passed on the 12th instant by the Bench is under the consideration of Government ; and if the works now proposed by the Justices are approved and sanctioned, the Collector of Tanna will be ordered, under the summary clause of Act X. of 1870, to acquire and hand over the land immediately.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1872.

TO THE CLERK TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter No. 94, dated 8th March 1872, with which you forward the following Resolutions passed by the Bench on the 6th instant :—

1.—" That Government be informed, in reply to their Resolution No. 38, General Department, dated 4th January 1871, that the Bench have no intention to contribute to the expenses for 1872 of the Contagious Diseases Act.

2.—" That the Justices decline all responsibility for the lease of the Lock Hospital, which they now learn, for the first time, was executed by the late Municipal Commissioner on the 15th of January 1871, without their knowledge or authority.

3.—" That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to discontinue at once the connection of the Municipality with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act."

2. I am desired to avail myself of this opportunity of placing on record, a brief retrospect of the introduction and operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in the town of Bombay. Prior to the year 1870, a correspondence took place between the Supreme and Bombay Governments on this subject. Finally, the former authorized the Bombay Government to introduce the law into the town of Bombay, provided the Municipality would share the expense. When the matter was discussed between the Bombay Government and the Municipal Commissioner on the part of the Justices ; and the latter, by a formal vote, granted Rs. 40,000 as their contribution for the year 1870. Government at once allotted a like sum ; and the Act was then brought into operation, and worked at an annual cost of Rs. 80,000. As 1870 drew to a close, the Justices found that they could not afford so large a grant for 1871 as they had for 1870. By a formal vote, therefore, they contributed only Rs. 30,000 for 1871 ; and on this fact being brought, on the 2nd of December 1870, to the notice of Government, a like amount was alloted from the public treasury, and expenditure was fixed at the rate of Rs. 60,000 a year. Subsequently, the Bench of Justices, by a formal vote, notwithstanding their previous engagement, declined to contribute anything for 1871 ; and the whole cost for that year therefore fell on Government. On the present occasion, as regards 1872, the Justices afford Government a warning of their intentions, and compel Government either to bear the whole charge, or to issue orders bringing the operations of the Contagious Diseases Act to a close. This second alternative, Government have felt constrained, in accordance with their previously* declared intentions, to adopt ; and the Inspector General Indian Medical Department will be requested to give effect to these orders into effect from the 31st of the current month.

3. With reference to the second Resolution passed by the Bench, relative to the lease of the Lock Hospital, Government do not seem to be concerned. The facts are these. At the end of October 1870, the lease was forwarded by Dr. Knapp for the signature of the Chief Secretary, on the part of Government. It was not returned, unsigned, to Dr. Knapp, with an intimation that Government had not sanctioned the drawing up of any such agreement. Shortly after, Mr. Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner, called on the Chief Secretary, and urged him to reconsider the matter. The Chief Secretary then distinctly informed Mr. Crawford that, as the working of the system, in the Act depended on the Justices continuing their annual donations, it would not be prudent on the part of Government to bind themselves to take a house on lease as a Lock Hospital, at a large rental for five years. And the Chief Secretary added that if any such proposal were made to Government by the Municipal Commissioner, the impolicy of the proposal would be pointed out, that the matter rested as far as Government were concerned ; and feeling probably that a formal application would be useless, Mr. Crawford himself, in his capacity of Municipal Commissioner, seems to have signed the lease on the 18th of January 1871. It is evident therefore, under these circumstances, that Government have no interest in the question of liability, which is one to be settled between Mr. Crawford, the Bench of Justices, and the owner of the Lock Hospital.

4. With regard to the 3rd Resolution passed by the Bench, I am desired to inform you that the Inspector General Indian Medical Department has been directed to relieve Dr. Hewlett, and make immediate arrangements for winding up all affairs connected with the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay.—I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed.) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

* Paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 2070, dated 20th July 1871.—" But it is to be distinctly understood that this charge for provincial services is limited to the current year ; and that unless the Municipality agree to pay one-half the cost, it will not be continued hereafter."

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General, we see that, during February last, 4,84,20,680 lbs. (bales 1,23,515,) of the aggregate value of Rupees 1,47,29,803, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports ; 304,45,268 lbs., of the value of Rs. 91,61,687, were shipped to Liverpool ; 22,24,992 lbs., valued at Rupees 6,94,087, to Queen's Town ; 1,63,168 lbs., of the value of Rs. 46,335, to London ; 78,29,320 lbs., valued at Rs. 25,66,935, to Havre ; 27,440 lbs., of the value of Rs. 7,350, to Marseilles ; 6,66,400 lbs. ; valued at Rs. 1,93,550, to Genoa ; 29,59,740 lbs., valued at Rs. 8,15,170, to Odessa ; 5,33,957 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,50,060, to Venice ; 91,356 lbs., valued at Rs. 23,300, to Naples ; 26,58,768 lbs., of the value of Rs. 7,90,554, to Trieste ; 7,93,688 lbs., of the value of Rs. 2,62,900, to Hongkong ; and 19,600 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,875, to Suez.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the " Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds.

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse " one-quarter.
The third horse " one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 2nd March 1872, and the total for the season up to that date :—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 2nd Mar. 1872.			Total Exports up to 2nd Mar. 1872.			Total Exports up to 2nd Mar. 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	18	...	...	160	...	...	159	...
Wurdah	876	163	...	18382	5,770	5	4,941	4,416	9
Poolgaum	...	96	...	...	877	...	...	1,741	...
Chandoor	...	29	2	...	297	2	...	187	...
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,248	3,536	8
Oomrawtee ..	3,623	156	...	38943	2,2=2	29	7,698	1,026	...
Mortizapore ..	...	..	...	...	4,326	2,19	...	2,286	240
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	136	103
Shagaum	1,143	826	...	7,678	6,701	146	5,338	9,992	465
Khangaum ...	2,415	29	...	1,26100	493	22	24,074	1,984	2,574
Nandorah	...	21	...	...	227	...	625	1,206	136
Mulkapore ..	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1,977
Boorhanpore..	...	...	225	...	...	2,117	...	...	1,988
Khundwa	...	...	1089	...	...	11,376	...	...	1,902
Hurda	...	...	62	...	...	2,227	...	...	...
Sohagpore ..	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	3,582
Gurrawarra	...	...	71	...	...	251	...	...	1,448
Nimborah.....	...	...	76	...	...	1,488	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885
Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112
Kundee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Dongergaum ..	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
Elarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
Nursingpore..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	8,057	1348	1528	90803	21133	20253	57,398	26508	17,171

Totals		1871-1872.		1870-71
Full pressed	..	...	90,803	57,398 bales.
Half pressed	...	...	21,133	26,508 "
Dokras	...	... 20,253 =	5,751	17,171 = 5,723 "
		3	118,087 3	89,719 "

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola Districts.
Akola, 12th March 1872.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

PROGRAMME.

THE FIRST RACE TO START PUNCTUALLY AT 1-30 P.M.

The Flag-ship and the Second Flag-ship will be moored near each other off the Dolphin Rock.

Yachts and Sailing Boats intending to compete in the Sailing Matches must be at the Rendezvous, near the Flag-ship, not later than half-past 12, and they will take up stations as follows :—

Ships' Boats for the 1st Race—in line extending from the Flag-ship to the 2nd Flag-ship.

Large Yachts for 2nd Race—in line just above the Ships' Boats.

Schooners and Sliding Gunter-rigged Boats for 3rd Race—in line just above the large Yachts.

Lateen-rigged and Sliding Gunter-rigged Boats for 4th Race—in line just above the Cutters and Schooners.

In taking places in each line, the several Boats will range themselves from No. 1, next the Second Flag-ship, in the order of the published list—the numbers in shore.

Yachts and Sailing Boats must start from moorings of their own. Yards and sails (except head sails of fore and aft rigged vessels) may be hoisted, but no sail to be made before the starting gun fires.

For each Race in succession, the Rendezvous Flag, with the number of the race (in Marryatt's Code) underneath will be hoisted at the fore of the Flag-ship as a signal to make ready, and after five minutes' interval the starting gun will be fired.

Rowing Boats will assemble not later than 3 P.M., and the Boats for each Race in succession will take up Stations in line, extending in-shore from Flag-ship to Dolphin Rock in order of published list. No. 1 next the Flag-ship.

JAMES MEREDITH BREBNER, } Honorary
H. MANISTY, } Secretaries.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE [at 1-30 P.M.]—For Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5.

Course—From Stations at Flag-ship to a Flag Boat moored between Caranja Shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round Inner Light Ship, leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to Flag-ship, passing between Flag ship and the Second Flag-ship, hauling up the Harbour (once round.)

First Prize	Rs. 75
Second "	" 50
Third "	Saves her stakes.

Station.	Vessel.	Boat's Name.	Rig.	Length.
No. 1	"Auckland"	"Stalker"	Cutter	28 feet
		Distinguishing Flag.—Blue Ensign.		
" 2	"H. M. S. Britton"	.....	Sprit Sail	18 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—White.		
" 3	"Tim Whiffler"	"Tim Whiffler"	Cutter	22 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—Pendant red and white perpendicular.		
" 4	"H. M. S. Britton"	"Launch"	Do.	32 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red.		
" 5	"May Frere"	"Lough Derava-tagh"	Native Lateen	27 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—White Flag with harp.		
" 6	"Semiramis"	"Dolly Varden"	Do. do.	26 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—Pendant red with yellow fly.		
" 7	"Callian"	"Snowdrift"	Cutter	24 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—Green Flag.		
" 8	"Scanderia"	"Scanderia"	Sliding Gunter	26 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red Ensign.		
" 9	Mr. B.'s	"Girl of the Period"	Do. do.	24 "
		Distinguishing Flag.—Orange and Blue.		

SECOND RACE [at 1-45 P.M.]—Sailing Match for large Yachts, viz., the " Augusta" (schooner), " Water Queen," " Sea Queen," " Cinderella," and " Ianthe" (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15.

Handicap for 2nd Race.

Course.—Same as for First Race, but *twice* round.

First Prize	Rs. 150
Second "	" 75
Third "	Saves her stakes.

Station.	Vessel.	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
No. 1	"Cinderella"	Lateen	Blue Burgee, White Cross.
" 2	"Water Queen"	Do.	Red and White.
" 3	"Ianthe"	Do.	Blue Burgee Yellow Lion.
" 4	"Augusta"	Schooner	Commodore's B. Y. C.

Time Allowance.

	To Cinderella.	To Ianthe.	To Augusta.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Water Queen allows	10 0	15 45	16 0
Cinderella, "	.....	5 45	6 0
Ianthe	.....	.....	4 15

THIRD RACE [at 2 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Yachts of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10.

Course.—Same as for First Race [once round].

First Prize	Rs. 75
Second "	" 45
Third "	Saves her stakes.

Stat.	Owner.	Boat's Name.	Rig.	Ton.
No. 1	Mr. Blackmore's	"Vanille"	Schooner	6
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red Burgee with name.		
" 2	Captain M's	"Lorelie"	Cutter	7
		Distinguishing Flag.—Green Burgee with a Mermaid.		
" 3	Mr. Taylor's	"Tiney"	Do.	5
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red and White Diagonal.		
" 4	Mr. Parker's	.....	Do.	8
		Distinguishing Flag.—Blue and Red Burgee.		

Time Allowance.

	To Wandle.	To Tortoise.	To Lorelie.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Tiney allows	0	2 0	2 0
Wandle "	.....	1 0	1 0

FOURTH RACE [at 2-15 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Yachts of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10.

Course—Same as for First Race [once round].

First Prize	Rs. 75
Second "	" 30
Third "	Save her stakes if six boats enter.

Stat.	Owner.	Boat's Name.	Rig.
No. 1	Capt Robinson's	"Flying Fish"	Lateen.
		Distinguishing Flag.—White and Red Cross.	
" 2	Mr. Brebner's	"Minnie"	Sliding Gunter.
		Distinguishing Flag.—Blue ct. Andrew's Cross.	
" 3	Mr. Crawford's	"Sylph"	Lateen.
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red Burgee.	
" 4	Mr. O'Leary's	"Lateen"	Lateen.
		Distinguishing Flag.—Aus. Pendant Commercial Code.	
" 5	Capt. Henry's	"Psyche"	Lateen.
		Distinguishing Flag.—P. and O. Flag.	
" 6	Capt. Henry's	"Erin"	Lateen.
		Distinguishing Flag.—Green pierced Harp.	
" 7	Mr. Corke's	"Olive"	Lateen.
		Distinguishing Flag.—Blue Swallow Tail, " Olive" in white letters.	
" 8	Capt. Searle's	"Jenny"	Sliding Gunter.
		Distinguishing Flag.—White Burgee, " Jenny" in Blue.	

Time Allowance.

	To Sylph.	To Flying Fish.	To Minnie.	To Bantam.	To Psyche	To Erin.	To Jenny.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Olive allows ..	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Sylph " ...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0

FIFTH RACE [at 2-20 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5.

First Prize	Rs. 10)
Second "	" 10
Third "	Saves her stakes if more than four boats enter. Only one entry. No Race.

ROWING MATCHES.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Jolly Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start.

Course.—From stations at Flag-ship to a Flag Boat moored about half mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to starting point.

First Prize	Rs. 50
Second "	" 20

Station.	Owner.	Boat's Name.	No. of Oars.	Length
No. 1	Capt. Irvine	"Leopold"	4	24
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red, White and Blue Perpendicular.		
" 2	Capt. Carroll's	"Scandia"	4	25
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red with Pyramid in Centre.		
" 3	Capt. Graham's	"Prince Patrick"	4	25
		Distinguishing Flag.—Red, White and Blue Horizontal.		
" 4	Capt. S.'s	"Snowdrift"	4	25
		Distinguishing Flag.—Green Triangular.		

SEVENTH RACE [at 3-40 P.M.]—Rowing Match for five or six-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start.

Course.—Same as for Sixth Race.

First Prize	Rs. 50
Second "	" 30
Third "	Saves her stakes.

Station.	Vessels.	No. of Oars.	Length.
No. 1	H.M.S. "Briton" Whale Boat	5	27
	Distinguishing Flag.—Red Flag.		
" 2	Capt. Henry's Gig	6	30
	Distinguishing Flag.—Blue Flag.		
" 3	H.M.S. "Briton" Gig	6	32
	Distinguishing Flag.—White with a Red Cross.		
" 4	Capt. Carew's "Rathleen"	6	28
	Distinguishing Flag.—White Flag.		

A copy of the Sailing Rules for the Bombay Yacht Club, by which all Boats sailing for Club Prizes must be guided, lies for perusal in the Office of the Honorary Secretary.

There are still a few tickets available for the Dagmar, second Flagship, to be had of the Honorary Secretary.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent :—

RADHABAEE V. MADHOWROW DINANATH.

Mr. Farran appeared for the defendant and applied by consent for a postponement until after the vacation. This is a suit for maintenance, and a written statement was about to be put in. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Khundorow Morojee, on behalf of the plaintiff, consented ; and the case was accordingly postponed.

EDULJEE BURJORJEE V. PALLONJEE JAMSETJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Anstey for the defendant. Mr. Anstey asked that the case be transferred to the long-cause list on the ground that a written statement was set up, and that there was a matter of accounts in sub-partnership between the parties. Mr. Starling had no objection to a transfer to the long-cause list if his client's costs of the day were paid by defendant. The Court ordered the suit to be transferred to the long-cause list : costs to be costs in the cause.

VUNDRAVUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS V. MADHOWROW RAMRAO DESHMOOKH.

Mr. Bal Mungesh, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The summons had been served on defendant through the District Court of Tanna. The action was brought to recover money due on certain promissory notes passed by defendant to Cullianjee Sowjee, deceased, whose executors now sued. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,701, with interest and costs.

VOLKART BROTHERS V. DYAL MOWJEE.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person to admit the claim and said he had inserted it in his schedule. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,393, with interest and costs ; execution to be stayed.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE V. WILLIAM AND CHARLES STEPHENS.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, instructed by Mr. Hope, appeared for the plaintiff. The second defendant, Charles Stephens, appeared in person and admitted the claim, saying he and his brother traded in partnership and had filed their schedule in the Insolvency Court, in which plaintiff's claim had been inserted. The action was brought to recover a balance of Rs. 1,361 on a bond passed by first defendant for Rs. 2,461, and on account of which Rs. 1,100 had been paid. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,361, with interest and costs, and an order for a stay of execution.

The following cases were disposed of before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RICHARD WILLIS AND OTHERS V. GOCULBHOY PUTTAYBHOY.

The plaintiff made appearance through Mr. Leith ; the defendant, although the summons was proved to have been served upon him at Ahmedabad, was not represented. Witnesses were put into the box, and proved the debt, which amounted to Rs. 1,680, due on a redraft, and decree was given for the plaintiff with the usual rate of interest.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION V. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendant made no appearance. The summons was proved to have been served upon the defendant on the 28th February at Cumballa Hill. The plaintiff put into Court certain orders of Court, a certified list of contributories for 685 shares, a copy of the call order for £4 a share, and an affidavit by the liquidators stating the service of the call order. A witness proved the debt to be Rs. 27,400, the total amount of the £4 call on the 685 shares. Decree given for plaintiffs for that amount with costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

THOMAS STENHOUSE AND ANOTHER V. MEHRALLY DHURUMSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiff ; no appearance for defendants. Service of summons was proved on the 6th March. The suit arose in respect of a promissory note given by defendants for a balance of Rs. 3,000 on an adjusted account for Rs. 26,398, which was payable by instalments. The instalment of Rs. 3,000 was due at the beginning of January and had been unpaid. Decree was given for plaintiffs for the amount of instalment, with costs, and interest on judgment.

THE BENCH OF JU

cumstance may account in a great measure for so large a portion of the lands being now held on this tenure; most however of these grants date back to the period of Nusser Khan, the Great,* and though some may have even been held at a period anterior, the chronology of the Brahooces seldom dates beyond the reign of that Prince.

The inhabitants occupying the upper parts of Beloochistan, the Kohistan, and the desert, are generally termed *Brahooce*. Those in Sind and Lus, with the coast of Mekran, are called *Beloochees*.

The distinguishing characteristics of these people consist more in their language than in their appearance, manners or customs, which is marked and decided; the Brahooce speaks a language which bears little or no affinity to any known tongue of the present day, while the Beloochee converses in a corrupt dialect of the Persian, and is by no means difficult to comprehend by those who understand that language. I imagine the Brahooce and Beloochee may not inaptly be termed the Highlander and Lowlander of Beloochistan, though many of the latter will be found residing in the hilly country, while at the same time the former will be found in the plains. They differ from each other nearly in the same proportion as the Scotch Lowlanders differ from the Highlanders, but do not possess, that I could perceive, any peculiar characteristic which could mark them as a separate people, though the dissimilarity of their language would favour this opinion; the long visage and high aquiline features of the Jews apply to both, but in a less degree to the Brahooce, who is generally a hardier character than the Beloochee. They are both resolute and warlike, implacable in their hartred, and revengeful, but as an offset to these they are hospitable, and possess many of the virtues and the wild notions of honour of the Arabs, particularly in those parts where like them, they are the children of the desert. They are also trustworthy, and having once undertaken a trust, never betray it.

Numerous as the tribes are which occupy Beloochistan, the country is but thinly populated; the people are for the most part pastoral, and wander from place to place with their flocks and herds, as the want of forage and water at one spot obliges them to seek for it in another; their habits are often predatory, and they frequently eke out of a precarious existence derived from their flocks by acts of plunder and rapine; they adopt their movements as much as possible to meet the changes of the seasons; during the winter they descend into the lower and warmer parts of Cutchee and Sind, and in summer they find a refuge from the great heats in the higher parts of Kohistan.

Their habitations are well suited to this wandering mode of life; they generally dwell in tents, called "Geedans," made of a dark coloured felt or blanket, a collection of which is termed a "Tomun" or "Khail;" indeed so general is this description of dwelling, that they are found scattered over the whole face of the country and, strange as it may appear, several places marked on our maps as fixed towns and villages are nothing more than "Tomuns" or clusters of tents of this description in Noushky, Kharan, &c. †

The Government of the country is vested in an hereditary Chief and Minister, or more occasionally added the leading Chiefs of the principal tribes of the nation, but it is, as may be readily imagined, of a character more or less despotic, according to the energy, physical and mental, developed by the Chief, to restrain and govern the wild and reckless tribes subject to his control, which the more frequently defy, than submit to his authority; the chief who would bind such subjects to his will, must possess those higher qualifications for command, that bold bearing, that recklessness of danger, that personal prowess and physical strength, which while they are well calculated to win the admiration of barbarous minds, at the same time overawe and compel them to obedience. These attributes were conspicuous in Nusseer Khan, the Great, and an inferior degree possessed by the late Chieftain, Mehrab Khan, but as they are rarely combined in one person, we find but too generally in Beloochistan that the allegiance shown to the Sôvereign by his subjects is mainly regulated by his powers to enforce it, hence the more distant yield but a nominal or tardy obedience, while those nearer to his person and more immediately under his control are ruled with an iron hand.

In the loose and disjointed system of government, which prevails generally throughout Beloochistan, the elements of anarchy and confusion are abundantly fostered, and consequently develope themselves in internal feuds carried on between tribes, with an animosity only known to Asiatics, and which requires the utmost exertion of power on the part of the Khan to suppress; to this state of things may be attributed the insecurity to the persons and property of travellers and traders so frequently occurring in the neighbourhood of the Baran Luk, and other remote parts of the country, which, from their distance from the seat of power, favour the commission of such outrages with impunity.

The towns and villages of this country are few and far between, and generally lie on the main kafilah roads, varying from 40 to 50 miles from each other, they seldom (Khelat and one or two others excepted) exceed in number 40 to 50 houses, they are mud build with flat roofs, poverty and equalid misery are their characteristics, and are only found to be otherwise when a Chief of note resides in them.

It has been observed that the population of Beloochistan is scanty, and it is impossible from the wandering habits of the people to arrive even at an approximation of their true numbers, nor can we find by a reference to the numbers of fighting men, what each of the subdivisions of the tribes of Sarawan and Jhallawan are rated at, under a tenure to serve the Suzeran during war, that we gain any adequate grounds to assist our calculation on this head; as it will be evident from the numbers thus obtained, that only a small portion of the mass of population are included.—*Vide Appendix.*

The sub-divisions of the Jhallawans are 42 in number, the Sarawans 19, which in the aggregate give 10,090 fighting men: there can be no doubt, therefore, that a number of able-bodied men far exceeding this could be brought together capable of bearing arms on occasions of emergency, such as rebellions and popular excitements; but it must be remembered that while vast bodies could be thus collected, their interests are varied and conflicting, and the task of uniting them in one common cause becomes not only difficult but well nigh hope less: but were this obstacle removed, another and a greater evil presents itself, namely, the impossibility of subsisting in a country so destitute, any number of men, in any given spot beyond a few days; and any rising therefore, however formidable it may prove for the time, from the numbers collected together, we know can only continue so for the moment, as every individual added to their strength but tends to diminish the means of keeping such large bodies together a few days, even hours will therefore often suffice to disperse a Belooch horde, who must wander over the country in search of food, and, once disunited, they seldom can be brought together again.

Of the produce of the country little can be said; the people being essentially composed of pastoral tribes seldom occupy themselves in agricultural pursuits, the little grain they require is drawn generally from the rich plains of Cutchee, though in the districts around Moostoong, Khelat, Bagwana, and Khozdar, &c., wheat and jowaree is cultivated, yet the supply thus produced is too limited to yield more than a sufficiency to the cultivators and their families, and they are hardly dependent,—indeed, it would be difficult in a country naturally so sterile, and so scantily supplied with water, to look for agricultural produce to any extent even with the best management.

The staple commodity is wool, which, in the neighbourhood of Wudd, and generally in the southern parts of Beloochistan, is produced of a quality so superior, that of late years it has attracted greatly the attention of our merchants as a profitable article of trade. It is found in great quantities all over the country.

The manufactures of the country are literally none, beyond the carpet, which approximates somewhat to the Persian, and the coarse description of blanket made of goats' hair and sheep wool, in equal parts, of which most of their tents (or geedan) are made; in some places however, south of Khozdar and extending west, a description of matting is produced, called "peesh," made from either the leaf of the date tree, or the palm. In certain of the southern districts the tents of various tribes occupying them are formed entirely of this matting, and from the coast of Mekran generally much of it is annually exported to Bombay. Arms, such as swords, shields, matchlocks, and other weapons of defence, are brought from Cabool and other northern towns, and are generally of Persian and Indian manufacture.

Cotton cloths, which are in general use in the country, are of Indian produce; woollens are brought from Afghanistan and Cutchee, and are of European manufacture, either English or Russian, while the cloaks and fur dresses required for the winter are exclusively from Cabool and Candahar; embroidery and needlework; either in silk, gold, or silver, is in considerable repute, it is confined to the women, who employ all their time in making up either their own or their husband's dresses, but it is seldom used as an article of trade.

Horses are bred generally of a very inferior description all over the country, but in the neighbourhood of Zehenee, 25 miles south-east of Khelat, a strong bony description of animal is found, many of which are annually sent to the Bombay market. They are however inferior to the Herat and Persian horses. The district of Shorawuck, to the south west of Candahar, is famous for its breed of camels, whence southern to Mekran these animals are extensively bred. The hill camels, commonly found on the eastern frontier and bred in the valleys lying between the ranges of the Hala mountains, are by far the most enduring of this description of animal. They are small and hardy, and well-adapted to undergo the difficulties of that country, and far excel as beasts of burden those bred in Cutchee and Sind, which last are ill calculated for the hill country. The camels of Las and Mekran are much esteemed by the natives, and may be purchased almost to any extent.

Of the revenues of the country I am unable to offer any adequate opinion beyond that it is limited in the extreme; the district of Moostung is perhaps the most productive, and yields from 40 to 50,000 rupees annually, Khelat probably as much, while Bagwana may be rated at half that amount, and Khozdar at one-fourth, and other towns in the same proportion; but so vague is all information connected with this point, that what is now stated can only be considered an approximation. The principal sources of revenue is derived unquestionably from the province of Cutchee, which is particularly fertile and capable of yielding much more than it now does, and without which the principality of Khelat could not maintain itself. The revenue is generally, if not entirely, collected in kind; money is little known in Beloochistan proper, indeed there is no coin of the country, the company's rupee which has been scattered by us within the last three years with so profuse a hand, is the only current coin of the country; in Mekran and Lus, the German crown and the gold Venetian are only known.

The perusal of the above observations will, I conceive, lead directly to the result that Beloochistan can scarcely be regarded as a habitable country, but rather as a wilderness, and one so remarkable in its physical configuration and general character as to render the hope of bettering its condition as unproductive as the possibility of making it maintain itself under our rule is hopeless; the experience however we have gained during the last eight years at such a lavish expenditure of treasure and blood has taught us that perhaps the world does not possess a barrier so formidable or so complete as the Eastern frontiers of Affghanistan and Beloochistan combined present against the inroads of a foreign enemy; and although our armies have penetrated the mountain fastnesses of those countries, the fact has merely strengthened the conviction, that if they had been held by a skilful, bold, and determined enemy, no human power could have forced them, and when we reflect that this barrier is complete from the great chain of the Indian Caucasus to the Ocean, the mind is forced to admit that nature herself and every principle of reason point out that *here* have been fixed the limits of the Indian Empire.

Adopting therefore this natural boundary as our own, rather than continuing to seek to raise up another on the baseless fabric of the ever changeable and fickle affections of a people with whom we have at length learnt, to our cost, that we have and can have no feeling in common, we secure at once the object we have for three years been contending for in vain, a barrier at once formidable and unchangeable; considering the question therefore in this light, I conceive the true line of demarkation which should define our north-west frontier can only rest on the line of the river Indus, a mighty barrier and one sufficient of itself to enable us to resist the advance of all the hordes of Central Asia, even though they be backed by the power and alliance of Muscovite armies; but when we add to this line a second, still more formidable in its character, the vast mountain ranges of the Indian Caucasus, stretching away to the north and west, and her arms extending to the south to the sea, in ranges second only in magnitude and inaccessibility to the parent stock from whence they spring, we have at once a frontier so complete and perfect in all its parts, that we may in full confidence bid defiance to our enemies, if *we but prove true to ourselves*. It has already been stated that the mountain ranges stretching south, along the right bank of the Indus, are penetrated by only three passes practicable for our wheeled carriages,—these are 1st the Khyber, 2nd the Bolan, and 3rd the Moolla Pass. It appears that the two first only require any particular attention on our part. The Moolla Pass is too far south for an invading army to enter by, and as it merely leads from the Khelat States, the co-operation of the Chief of that country would secure all we require on that head, though if necessary it can readily be watched.

To maintain therefore the line of the Indus in conjunction with that formed by the mountain range on its north and west, I would venture to suggest that our advanced position to the north should rest at Peshawur to protect the various entrances of the Khyber Pass, while subsidiary arrangements might embrace Attock and the river, thence following the course of the river. Kalabagh appears the next point deserving attention; it commands the main road leading to Peshawur, and would check any descent by the minor routes leading down from Ghuznee and Jellalabad; the two next position which call for notice, proceeding south, are Dehra Ismail Khan and Dehra Ghazee Khan. These towns are situated respectively on the high kafilah roads leading from Ghuznee, Candahar, and the Pesheen valley, and none of the roads they command are apparently practicable for our artillery, yet being so for the transit of camels laden with merchandize, they become points of considerable importance. In the arrangements for these two positions, Mooltan and Bahwulpoor should not be overlooked.

From Dehra Gazee Khan, via Mittunkote to Sukkur, we have a line of country of considerable extent and comparatively little known, and as various lines of route, though of minor consideration, lead between these two places through the Murree country and the mountain ranges, information on all points connected with them becomes imperative to secure that portion of our line. Sukkur should be a central station, and as such could not fail to lead to much benefit; its position is commanding, with the advantages of the river navigation, both up and down the Indus, which at once secures our communications with the sea and the North-West Provinces of Bengal; it is moreover situated on the direct line of route from Affghanistan, via the Bolan Pass and Shikarpoor, while the rich plains of Cutchee and the fertile bank of the Indus afford ample means for the subsistence of our troops employed on this portion of our frontier. Every circumstance therefore connected with its position and its resources, favours the suggestion of a central position at this point for the Bombay troops, while at Feroze-poor, the point *d'appui*, of the Bengal position should pest; from Sukkur an advance post should be detached to secure both the Bolan and the Moola Passes; the position the most favourable to realize this arrangement, would probably be at Bagh, where a strong fort should be erected for the protection of that important position.

Bay‡ though situated at some distance (30 miles) from the entrance of the Bolan, and 60 from the Moola Pass, is doubtless the only spot which could with safety be selected as likely to realize the object in view, with any regard to the health and security of the troops to be employed in so advanced and important a position; Kurrachee should remain as it is at present, the depot of the troops destined for service in Sind from Bombay; while our line of communication with that Presidency should be completely thrown open by the routes leading through the Thurr, and the desert tracts via Jeysulmere, &c., an observation, which of course applies with as great if not greater force to all those positions between Peshawur and Sukkur, and generally on the line of the Indus, as regards our communication with the Bengal provinces.

These remarks have been written without reference to the Punjab, as the occupation of that country is not only indispensable, but will be seen that it is so at a glance, to render our frontier position complete and safe in all its parts, and until that question has been determined, the subject needs no further remark.

G. P. Le Messurier, Major,
Late Superintendent, Sind Survey.

Bombay, 9th March 1842.

* About 100 years ago.

† South of Bagwana however these tents are commonly made of matting from the bastard brab.

‡ Bay though situated at some distance (30 miles) from the entrance of the Bolan, and 60 from the Moola Pass, is doubtless the only spot which could with safety be selected as likely to realize the object in view, with any regard to the health and security of the troops to be employed in so advanced and important a position; Kurrachee should remain as it is at present, the depot of the troops destined for service in Sind from Bombay; while our line of communication with that Presidency should be completely thrown open by the routes leading through the Thurr, and the desert tracts via Jeysulmere, &c., an observation, which of course applies with as great if not greater force to all those positions between Peshawur and Sukkur, and generally on the line of the Indus, as regards our communication with the Bengal provinces.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE CODE.

The Governor General in Council has just published a Civil Service Leave Code, which is to be in supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from all public servants in the civil department.

As regards Covenanted Civil Servants, no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have "ordinary" furlough if he have rendered less than three years' service; a restriction which, in the rules of 1863, was only implied.

As regards Uncovenanted Servants, the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th February last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules:—

Sections of the proposed rules.	*Change.*
IV.	The qualification is three years' service, and not three years "active" service.
VIII. (*b*).	The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.
IX.	Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due. An officer is entitled to allowances during his second special leave for any period by which his first may have fallen short of six months.
XXI.	The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.
XXII.	Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered, *e. g.*, 24, 9; and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted; and a proviso has been added in section 6 (*b*).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd January 1871, being the day on which the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd January 1871, may apply for any additional allowances to which by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on "average salary" instead of on pay.

Section 1 runs as follows:—

Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in this Code—

(*a*), to all Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, except—

Lieutenant-Governors;

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay;

Judges of the High Courts;

(*b*), to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the classes enumerated in Schedule A, who either have been, or may hereafter be, appointed to the service of the Government of India by, or with the special sanction of, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or who may be specially admitted to the benefit of these rules.

1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause (*b*) of this section, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.

SCHEDULE A.

Referred to in Section 1 (*b*).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned officers of the Army; or any of those specified in the following list:—

Land Revenue.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Forest.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

Customs.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

Opium.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

Post Office.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

Telegraph.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

Administration.—Assistant and Under Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

Survey.—Hydrographical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

Survey.—Geological.—Officers on the graded list.

Financial.—Officers of 5th and higher grades.

Judicial.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab (not being Barristers), Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts, Civil Judges in Oudh, Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns, Registrars of High Courts, Clerks of the Crown.

Registration.—Inspectors General of Registration.

Police.—District Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

Marine.—Master Attendants, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.

Education.—Officers on the graded list.

Medical.—Uncovenanted Medical Officer granted in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April 1867.

Political.—Assistant Political Agents.

Public Works.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

SUPPLEMENT F.

UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.

[Such of the rules under the Section of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted officers generally.]

Preliminary.

Section 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the following rules to officers who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under any of the other rules in this Code or its Supplements. The rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, but may be applied, in their general spirit, to officers whose pay is less than Rs. 100 a month.

1. Officers and men of the Army, and officers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are under military rules, and these rules do not apply to them. The leave of members of the Pilot Service is also governed by special rules.

2. Officers appointed as probationers for a certain period, prior to formal appointment, are entitled to the same leave as if they held substantive appointments.

3. Officers holding temporary or officiating appointments only, are not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such officers under the conditions hereinafter stated.

4. Service in a capacity to which the leave rules do not apply does not qualify for leave under them, in the event of the officer afterwards coming under them. Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from those sources during the period qualifying for the leave.

Section 2.—In these rules, "pay" means substantive pay; "salary" means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

"Average salary" means the average calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave. But in all cases of leave for not more than one month, and also whenever the officer's pay is less than Rs. 100 a month, the pay of the officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his "average salary."

"Half average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

"One quarter average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

Section 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this section for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

Section 4.—An officer on leave under section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all.

For the rest of the leave he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

Leave on Private Affairs.

Section 5.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

Section 6.—An officer on leave under section 5 is entitled to half of his average salary.

1. An officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this section, by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

Furlough.

Section 7.—Furlough may be granted, as follows, to an officer who has not had leave on private affairs:—

After ten years' service, one year; and after eighteen years' service, another year; or in one period of two years, after eighteen years' service.

1. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for furlough.

2. Leave on private affairs under the rules in force before the 5th June 1863, does not prevent the grant of furlough under this section.

Section 8.—An officer on furlough is entitled to half of his average salary.

Leave without Allowances.

Section 9.—Leave without allowances may, in cases of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this section does not count as service for other leave.

1. There is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this section, and it may be granted in continuation of leave on medical certificate, or furlough.

Subsidiary Leave.

Section 10.—Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken in the Provinces of India, may be allowed as prescribed in section 15 of the Code for such time as may be sufficient. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate out of India. Subsidiary leave may also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a sanitarium in India.

Section 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave, following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. But see Code, Section 15 (*b*), Rule 1, and Section 17, Rule 1.

Privilege Leave.

Section 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

1. An officer who has only a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

2. Ministerial officers of High Court are not allowed privilege leave, if they are allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

General.

Section 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

Section 14.—No officer's appointment becomes vacant simply by reason of his taking leave under these rules. But absence without leave, or after the end of leave (except privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed) involves loss of appointment; and after five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an officer is considered to be out of Government employ.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is not time to communicate with the Local Government in India.

2. An officer who goes on leave out of India has no claim to return to the *particular* local appointment from which he took leave.

Applications for Leave.

Section 15 (*a*).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower heads of department to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, or are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The proceedings yesterday were very uninteresting to the general public, the reading of evidence given before the Australian commission having occupied the whole sitting, and the monotony being only broken now and then by a few words of commentary from the Attorney-General. Before the resumption of the speech for the defence, the Chief Justice stated that the Court of Queen's Bench had been placed at his disposal, and the Attorney-General signified his desire to finish his speech in that court, as in the Westminster Sessions House he had to speak from a sort of chamber of ease, in which he was partly sitting and partly standing. Before continuing his speech, on the particular topics of which he treated at the previous sitting, the learned gentleman said the remaining divisions which he would have to discuss were the Orton case, the subject of handwriting, and the sealed packet, which would receive separate treatment. So that it may be anticipated that his address to the jury will not conclude before this day week. He then proceeded to argue that the claimant had antedated his arrival in Gippsland by two years, and had lengthened his stay there by the same period in order to make his Melbourne story consistent. The variations between the claimant's statements in his affidavits and in his evidence when put into the witness-box were then noted. Bringing the claimant's history down to the time when he took up his residence in Wagga-Wagga, the Attorney-General related the conversations which claimant had had with Morgan about his aristocratic connections,—conversations which it was shown were merely tentative, and had taken place before the conspiracy, as it was designated, had assumed anything like a definite shape. The date of two petty actions tried on the 14th September, 1865, as shown by the record of the court, was held conclusive as to claimant's presence in Wagga-Wagga at that time. The Australian commission examined 113 witnesses, 28 of whom were called by the claimant, and the others by the defendants. Of these only seven were called into the box by the other side. It was left to the jury to judge Serjeant Ballantine's passing over the evidence given before the Australian commission—testimony which bore directly on the Tichborne case proper. The same objection could not possibly be made to its importance as arose in the consideration of the testimony collected in Chili, which, it might be contended, was part of the Orton case. The depositions were then read of witnesses who proved that they knew the same man as Castro and Orton in Tasmania at different times. The photographs of Roger Tichborne and those of the claimant were compared with a view to show that the portraits of the one could not be likenesses of the other. It was suggested that great difficulties would have been obviated if the claimant had appeared before the Australian commission. This, however, he had refused to do. The sum of the Tasmanian case was that a man calling himself Arthur Orton, whether correctly or not, was in that place from 1853 to 1855, or 1856, and that he bore a tattoo mark on the fore-arm. The Attorney-General concluded his observations on this section of the subject by repeating the suggestion that the mark on the claimant's arm which the jury had seen was the cautery of that deposed to by the witnesses who appeared before the Australian commission. The sequence of the dates at which Orton was lost sight of and Castro first appeared upon the scene was indicated to strengthen the Attorney-General's propositions. The reading of the evidence of the Australian witnesses had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

The first part of the Attorney-General's address yesterday consisted of a somewhat humorous description of the reasons why Arthur Orton left Gippsland, the learned gentleman reminding the jury that in 1859 a warrant had been issued for his apprehension on a charge of horse stealing. For a few months he was at Reedy Creek, and then betook himself to Deniliquin. Since 1859 no one had ever seen Arthur Orton in the flesh. The connecting link in the chain of evidence would, however, be supplied by two persons who knew the same person at different times as Arthur Orton and Thomas Castro. It was essential to the claimant's side to show that he went by the name of Castro in 1854, after he had arrived in Melbourne. The evidence of one Schottler, who was a friend of Arthur Orton, was read; and in this, it was held that the key to the Orton case was discovered. A man of the same name had been connected with the Orton family at Wapping, and it was probably owing to that association that the two men whose names had been mentioned became friends in Australia. If necessary, Schottler would be called into the box, and would swear that his old comrade was identical with the claimant. The Wagga-Wagga evidence was next considered, and the story related of the love affairs of the claimant, who had, as amusingly shown by the Attorney-General, given up a lady called "gentle Annie," for another who, it was hinted, had scarcely so amiable a temper. It was contended that claimant's statement that he had had St. Vitus's dance, and the impression conveyed to others abroad that he was well acquainted with the City of London, amounted to conclusive proof that he could not be Roger Tichborne. At some length it was argued that the evidence of claimant and Arthur Orton being engaged in the service of the same master at the time the will was made, was contradicted by the person by whom claimant and Orton were said to have been employed. Claimant's efforts to get from Mr. Shiel certain letters regarding an affair with which he said he was connected were characterised as a fraudulent attempt to obtain fictitious evidence. Claimant had made a specific statement that he, under the name of Castro, together with Arthur Orton, had been charged with stealing a horse in the latter end of July, 1859. The falsehood of this would be demonstrated by the testimony of Mr. Purcell, one of the counsel for the trustees, who went to Australia during the long adjournment. That gentleman had found that the time and place at which claimant said he was charged were incorrect. The truth was that Arthur Orton was brought before the magistrates with a man named "Alec," at a place called Sale, about the time named, for a similar offence. It was suggested that the claimant, not knowing that the case would be adjourned during the long vacation, had made this assertion on the chance that there would not be time to demonstrate its falsehood. Drawing attention to the fact that Mr. Jenne, one of the counsel for the other side, had been sent out; it was held that if it could be proved by confirmatory evidence that claimant's story was true, the learned gentleman referred to would have been sworn in the box. After the adjournment, some conversation took place between Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the Attorney-General, and the Chief Justice, regarding the putting in of some papers. This having been settled, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine noticed that some reference had been made to a mark on claimant's finger, and said he was desirous that an examination of it should be made as soon as possible, remarking, with a certain facetiousness, that he did not know the history of tattooing sufficiently to say how soon its traces could be obliterated. After some discussion, it was arranged that the examination of the claimant's finger and arm would be made on Monday at one o'clock. A conversation ensued, in the course of which the Chief Justice indirectly paid a graceful compliment to the Press, and it was decided that the next sitting would take place in the Court of Queen's Bench. Resuming the thread of his discourse, the Attorney-General wished the jury to remember that the letters of the real Roger Tichborne, in possession of the Dowager, had been made available by the claimant as sources of information. Recurring to the claimant's story of his Australian life, he pointed out the variations in the evidence given by the claimant in Chancery and in the witness-box. It was complained of as being hard—to use no stronger expression—that the learned counsel who opened the case for the claimant had accused those who defended the infant baronet's rights as being guilty of a deliberate conspiracy, when no evidence was brought forward to justify that assertion. Not a single question had been put to the claimant with a view of procuring an explanation of the infamous transactions—for infamous they must have been on his showing—between him and Arthur Orton, or of the relations between him and people living at Wapping. It was then shown how the defendants were able to connect Arthur Orton with the claimant from the information obtained by Mr. Mackenzie, who learned claimant's association with Schottler, the butcher, when investigating the matter in Australia. The first time claimant had said one word about his association with Arthur Orton was in 1868, when he found out that the defendants' agents were making inquiries about that person. The learned gentleman was proceeding to read papers bearing on the subject with which he was dealing when he was reminded that it was four o'clock. The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at half-past ten.

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